UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/727,312	12/02/2003	Tomohiro Katsube	SONYJP 3.0-349	5196

530   7590   12/24/2009

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2443	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/24/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 July 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 26-31* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 26-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 December 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 2-25 Cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1.   Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2.   Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3.   Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4.   Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating

obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 26-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Carolan et al (US Pat 7058022), in view of Engberg (US Pub 2003/01588960) in further

view of Fukuda (US Pub 2003/0012156).

Kazuhiro et al and Fukuda et al were cited in the previous office action.

Consider Claim 1, Carolan disclosed the an information processing

system comprising: a first information processing apparatus operable to

authenticate a device (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 60-65, Carolan discloses RADIUS

server, which can authenticate devices on the network); a second information

processing apparatus operable to hold setting information required to connect the

device to a network (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 23-25, Carolan discloses the second

information processing apparatus which at the service provider as a service activation

system, which can for example hold a DHCP server, and DHCP server can contain hold

setting information which is required for a device to connect to the network); and a third

information processing apparatus connected to the network based on the setting

information (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 5 Lines 43-62, Caroland discloses a client device which

is enabled to be connected to the network, as its a network device, it can hold setting

information obtained by a DHCP server, or it can also act a routing device etc); the first

information processing apparatus including: a first storage unit operable to store first

identification information for authenticating the third information processing apparatus

(Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 60-65, Carolan discloses RADIUS server, which can

authenticate devices on the network), and second identification information for

identifying the third information processing apparatus (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 23-

25, Carolan discloses the second information processing apparatus which at the service

provider as a service activation system, which can for example hold a DHCP server,

and DHCP server can contain hold setting information which is required for a device to

connect to the network, Col 7 Lines 50-53, Carolan also discloses on how the identity of

the network client device is identified by its MAC address); an authenticating unit

operable to authenticate the third information processing apparatus based on the first

identification information in response to a request from the third information processing

apparatus device (Carolan, Col 10, Lines 56-66, Carolan discloses on how the

authenticating unit such as registration server which can be a RADIUS server 'Fig 1,

162', authenticates the a request from the network client); a generating unit operable to

generate third identification information that is used to connect the third information

processing apparatus to the second information processing apparatus (Carolan, Col 10,

Lines 56-66, Carolan discloses on how the network client device generates and

transmits identification information such as MAC address, and subscriber's credentials

to the service activation system 'Fig 1, 160' or the service provider network for

processing); a second storage unit operable to store the third identification information

in association with the second identification information (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 10 Lines

67, Col 11 Lines 1-15, Carolan discloses on how the service provider/service activation

system maintains the information received from the network client device. The data is

sent from and network client device and stored in the service provider/service activation

system for processing, and if it is successful, the client can move on to perform other

associated functions within the network. Further support can be seen in Col 11 Lines

50-57, Carolan discloses the use of a database to store the information); a first sending

unit operable to send the third

identification information to the third information processing apparatus (Carolan, Fig 1,

Col 9 Lines 60-65, Carolan discloses RADIUS server, which can authenticate devices

on the network which is the third information processing apparatus); a first receiving unit

operable to receive the third identification information from the second information

processing unit (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 45-64, Carolan discloses on how the

RADIUS system processing the identification system obtained from the service

provider/service activation system, Carolan discloses on how the DHCP/registration

server can pass information of the network client to the first unit such as RADIUS

Server for client authentication, prior to sending hold setting information to the network

client device) and a second sending unit operable to send the second identification

information to the second information processing apparatus (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines

23-25, Carolan discloses the second information processing apparatus which at the

service provider as a service activation system, which can for example hold a DHCP

server, and DHCP server can contain hold setting information which is required for a

device to connect to the network); the second information processing apparatus

including: a third storage unit operable to store the setting information for connecting the

third information processing apparatus to the network in association with the second

identification information (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 10 Lines 67, Col 11 Lines 1-15, Carolan

discloses on how the service provider/service activation system maintains the

information received from the network client device. The data is sent from and network

client device and stored in the service provider/service activation system for processing,

and if it is successful, the setting information is sent to the client and then the client can

move on to perform other associated functions within the network. Further support can

be seen in Col 11 Lines 50-57, Carolan discloses the use of a database to store the

information); a second receiving unit operable to receive the third identification

information from the third information processing apparatus (Carolan, Col 10, Lines 56-

66, Carolan discloses on how the network client device generates and transmits

identification information such as MAC address, and subscriber's credentials to the

service activation system 'Fig 1, 160' or the service provider network for processing); a

third sending unit operable to send the received third identification information to the

first information processing apparatus (Carolan, Col 10, Lines 56-66, Carolan discloses

on how the authenticating unit such as registration server which can be a RADIUS

server 'Fig 1, 162', authenticates the a request from the network client); a third receiving

unit operable to receive the second identification information from the first information

processing apparatus (Carolan, Col 7 Lines 50-53, Carolan also discloses on how the

identity of the network client device is identified by its MAC address); and a fourth

sending unit operable to send the setting information stored in association with the

received second identification information to the third information processing apparatus

(Carolan, Fig 1, Col 10 Lines 67, Col 11 Lines 1-15, Carolan discloses on how the

service provider/service activation system maintains the information received from the

network client device. The data is sent from and network client device and stored in the

service provider/service activation system for processing, and if it is successful, the

setting information is sent to the client and then the client can move on to perform other

associated functions within the network. Further support can be seen in Col 11 Lines

50-57, Carolan discloses the use of a database to store the information); and the third

information processing apparatus including: a fourth storage unit operable to store the

first identification information (Carolan, Col 5 Lines 45-50, Carolan discloses that the

client device can have storage capabilities, and client does contain information related

to its identification in Col 8 Lines 24-30); a requesting unit operable to request the first

information processing apparatus to authenticate the third information processing

apparatus based on the first identification information stored in the fourth storage unit

(Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 45-64, Carolan discloses on how the RADIUS system

processing the identification system obtained from the service provider/service

activation system, Carolan discloses on how the DHCP/registration server can pass

information of the network client to the first unit such as RADIUS Server for client

authentication, prior to sending hold setting information to the network client device); a

fourth receiving unit operable to receive the third identification information from the first

information processing apparatus (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 45-64, the RADIUS

server can obtain information from the client device, when the client is sending

information regrading its authentication); a fifth sending unit operable to send the

received third identification information to the second information processing apparatus

(Carolan, Col 10, Lines 56-66, Carolan discloses on how the network client device

generates and transmits identification information such as MAC address, and

subscriber's credentials to the service activation system 'Fig 1, 160' or the service

provider network for processing); and a fifth receiving unit operable to receive the

setting information from the second information processing apparatus (Carolan, Fig 1,

Col 9 Lines 23-25, Carolan discloses the second information processing apparatus

which at the service provider as a service activation system, which can for example hold

a DHCP server, and DHCP server can contain hold setting information which is required

for a device to connect to the network).

Carolan does not explicitly disclose a device ID and a pass phrase; a product

code and a serial number; and a one-time ID,

Nonethless, Engberg discloses on how the device ID and pass phrase (Engberg,

[0352], Engberg disclosed that the use of a challenge and response pass phrase) are

used, along with the product code and serial number (Engberg, [0788], Engberg

disclosed the use of private data), and the use of a one-time ID (Engberg, [0451],

[0459], Engberg disclosed on how the one-time only identify is used in the network) for

network connection. Engberg disclosed the one-time ID (Engberg, [0451], [0459],

Engberg disclosed on the creating one-time only identity key and Engberg disclosed

that the one-time identity is created with response to authentication of ID in the system).

And the one time ID being generated as a result of authentication of the device

(Engberg, [0939]-[0940], Engberg clearly discloses that there is authentication of a

device in the system)

Both Carolan-Engberg provide features related to provide a secure management

of processing system environment. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to combine the teachings since both are within the same environment.

Therefore, it would be obvious to a person skilled in the art to incorporate the use

of ID, pass-phrase, product code and serial number, along with one-time ID taught

Engberg, in the system of Carolan for enabling multi-tier security mechanisms to

prevent unauthorized access to the networks.

But Carolan does not explicitly disclose wherein the setting information includes an Internet service provider connection ID and a password.

Nonetheless, Fukuda discloses on the setting information which includes an Internet service provider connection ID and password (Fukuda, [0023]).

Both Carolan-Fukuda provide features related to management of processing systems. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings since both are within the same environment.

Therefore, it would be obvious to a person skilled in the art to incorporate the storing of network setting information, taught by Fukuda to Carolan's system for creating connection to the ISP.

Consider Claims 26-28, they have similar limitations as Claim 1. They are rejected under the same rational as to claim 1.

Consider Claim 29,–Carolan-Engberg-Fukuda discloses the information processing system of claim 1, wherein the first information processing apparatus is a device authentication server (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 60-65, Carolan discloses RADIUS server, which can authenticate devices on the network).

Consider Claim 30, Carolan-Engberg-Fukuda discloses the information processing system of claim 1, wherein the second information processing apparatus is an ISP download server (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 9 Lines 23-25, Carolan discloses the

second information processing apparatus which at the service provider as a service

activation system, which can for example hold a DHCP server, and DHCP server can

contain hold setting information which is required for a device to connect to the

network).

Consider Claim 31, Carolan-Engberg-Fukuda discloses the information

processing system of claim 1, wherein the third information processing apparatus is a

router (Carolan, Fig 1, Col 5 Lines 43-62, Caroland discloses a client device which is

enabled to be connected to the network, as its a network device, it can hold setting

information obtained by a DHCP server, or it can also act a routing device etc).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 26-31 have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to ANISH SIKRI whose telephone number is 571-270-

1783. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am - 5pm Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Tonia Dollinger can be reached on 571-272-4170. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Anish Sikri
a.s.

12/16/09

/Tonia LM Dollinger/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2443